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## Capitol Quotes

● **INVISIBLE PITCH** -- "A man in a gray flannel suit is on his way to Washington to demonstrate a new wierdy. When he arrives, the man will stalk directly into the Federal Communications Commission, where key Members of Congress, radio and television officials and the press will be waiting for the first disquieting 'look' at his invisible product.... As the group in the FCC projection room settles back, a standard film...appears on the screen.... The viewers ...notice nothing unusual and unwittingly enjoy the entertainment. As they do so, 'invisible' messages lodge in their subconscious minds. Soon many of the viewers may find themselves wanting a drink of Glugg Beer. Strange, for some are teetotalers. Others have a long-standing preference for Glotz Ale. But...somehow they all thirst for Glugg. Spooky? You bet. It's a new advertising technique called 'subliminal projection' which flashes messages on and off so fast that the eye cannot read them.... As a member of the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I have an obligation to a band of beleaguered but hard-headed Americans who insist that their minds are their castles.... That's why I have urged the FCC to stage a demonstration.... The FCC assures me 'reasonable protections may be available to the public under the Federal Communications Act.' They'd better bel!" -- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) Dec. 2 newsletter.

● **SCIENCE ATTACHES** -- "Some years ago, some short-sighted 'economizer' decided that we should abolish a dozen or so technical specialists, who were attached to American Embassies in major foreign countries. These highly trained specialists had been responsible for collecting data as to what technical progress was being made in the foreign lands.... Our country lost a storehouse of scientific and technical information on English, French and other achievements. Had we collected such data, we might have saved perhaps tens of millions of dollars in our own slow science program. Now, of course, the ill-advised 'economy' action is being completely reversed (as the State Department recently wrote me). A frantic hunt is being made to find new science attaches.... Economy, in principle, is a worthy goal, but if it is foolishly applied, it can boomerang badly." -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) Nov. 21 newsletter.

● **PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS** -- "It would be unwise to deny that the President's illness, especially at this particular time, is a serious matter for the Nation. Recent developments...have made excessive demands upon our leaders and call for the utmost degree of leadership and resourcefulness. It is important that the program outlined by President Eisenhower to cope with these problems be carried out. I am confident that Vice President Nixon's competent statesmanship will ease the President's burdens until his full recovery and will successfully guide the Nation along the lines established by the President." -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) Dec. 5 newsletter.

"It is fortunate that the reaction of a majority of the American people to President Eisenhower's latest illness is more calm and sane than that of the many businessmen who rush to sell their stocks and bonds.... My entire service in the Congress has taken place while General Eisenhower has been in the White House.... I regard his illness like the illness of a neighbor and I wish him a speedy and complete recovery. I recall with horror the openly expressed glee of many of President Roosevelt's political opponents over his illness.... This kind of politicking was morally ghoulish and utterly indefensible. The universal feeling of sympathy and good will toward President Eisenhower is a tribute to a fine man from both those who agree and disagree with his politics." -- Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) Nov. 27 newsletter.

● **THE BUDGET** -- "It won't be long until Congress will be embroiled in a new battle over the ever-bulging budget of the Defense Department.... It appears that Congress will be asked to approve a \$40 billion appropriation...an increase of \$2 billion over this year's figure. Sputniks have given them license to literally 'shoot for the moon,' the Pentagon free-spenders seem to think. Well, I've got news for them. They are facing a withering cross-fire from Members of Congress who are tired of approving, in advance, astronomical expenditures of which no accounting ever is forthcoming.... I contend that our country can meet the sputnik challenge, and whatever else the Reds may toss at us, on the money already earmarked for defense." -- Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) Dec. 2 newsletter.

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# Presidential Report

## AFL-CIO CONVENTION

Following is the text of a Dec. 5 letter from President Eisenhower to George Meany, AFL-CIO president, that was read to the AFL-CIO Convention by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell:

Dear Mr. Meany:

May I offer my personal congratulations on the second anniversary of the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Your efforts during the past months to rid your great organization of corrupt elements have given the American people renewed confidence in our free labor movement's sense of public responsibility.

You can be sure that this Administration, both by the recommendations it makes to the Congress as well as by every other means available to it, will support you in these efforts. Secretary Mitchell will discuss these recommendations with you when he addresses your convention. You can also be sure that this Administration will be guided in its actions by the principle that workers have a right to organize into unions and to bargain collectively with their employers, and that a strong, free labor movement is an invigorating and necessary part of our industrial society.

The people of America look to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations for ever-increasing contributions to our way of life. I am sure that the delegates to this convention will not disappoint the millions of working people whom they represent or the many more who are friends of labor throughout the land.

I trust that you will be able, by wise and courageous action, to demonstrate once again that free men know the difference between liberty and license.

You have my best wishes for a successful convention, and I am sure I speak for all the people of the Nation when I wish you well.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## TEXAS OIL CLAIM

Following is the text of a Dec. 4 letter from President Eisenhower to H.J. Porter, Texas GOP national committeeman, in which the President comments on a Justice Department suit to limit the jurisdiction of Texas over off-shore oil to three land miles (the text of the letter was released Dec. 10 by Attorney General William P. Rogers):

Dear Jack: (Porter)

Thank you for sending me the clipping from the front page of the Houston Chronicle.

The Attorney General did not bring suit against the State of Texas on his own initiative. In its order of June 24, 1957, the Supreme Court said that the orderly determination of the issue in the Louisiana case "requires" that Texas and the other Gulf States be made parties thereto. So the Attorney General was compelled by the Court itself to bring Texas into the litigation.

It has been and still is my considered view that Texas should have the right to explore and exploit those submerged lands which extend seaward of her coast line into the Gulf of Mexico for a distance of three marine leagues. I must say it is regrettable that Congress did not follow the Administration's recommendations for making this clear, but instead left the law ambiguous so that the matter had to be litigated.

As I have said before, it is my earnest hope that the Submerged Lands Act establishes Texas' three league historic boundary as a matter of law. Whether it does, as we all realize, is a proper matter for the Supreme Court to consider and decide.

In that connection, however, you should know that, in presenting the issues to the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice will also present the statements I have publicly made in the past which bear upon this controversy and also those of the Attorney General which, as you know, were in accord with my own.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## EISENHOWER CONDITION 'EXCELLENT,' HE'LL ATTEND NATO TALKS

The White House Dec. 10 announced that President Eisenhower would attend the Dec. 16 NATO meeting at Paris, leaving Washington Dec. 13. The announcement was made after a medical examination of the President to determine his condition as a result of his Nov. 25 stroke. (Weekly Report, p. 1273, 1285) The text of the medical report:

The President was visited this afternoon by Dr. Houston H. Merritt, professor of neurology at Columbia University Medical School; Dr. Francis M. Forster, professor of neurology and dean of Georgetown University Medical School, and Lt. Col. Roy E. Clausen Jr., USA (MC), chief of neurology at Walter Reed Hospital.

A thorough neurological examination was made. The visit by the doctors lasted approximately an hour. The President's general condition was excellent.

The examination confirmed the estimate made upon the occasion of the previous examination on Nov. 26 that there was

no evidence of cerebral hemorrhage or any serious lesion of the cerebral vessels.

The difficulty in speaking has continued to improve and in ordinary conversation was almost impossible to detect except by trained observers.

The President was his usual alert self and discussed in detail and with enthusiasm the coming meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The consultants unanimously agreed that the President's recovery to date is such that it permits him to attend the Paris meeting.

The decision of the neurological consultants was concurred in by Dr. Howard Snyder, personal physician to the President; Major Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commanding general Walter Reed Hospital, and Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Mattingly, chief of the cardiologic services, Walter Reed Hospital.

The President will again be visited by these consultants in about a month.

## NIXON REVIEWS SOVIET RUSSIA'S CHALLENGE IN SPEECH TO NAM

Following is the text of a Dec. 6 speech by Vice President Richard M. Nixon before a convention of the National Assn. of Manufacturers at New York City:

I realize that a speech on the possibility of tax cuts and reduction in the Federal budget would be most welcome from the standpoint of this audience and most pleasant to deliver from the standpoint of the speaker.

There is a time for such a speech. There is also a time for realism. This is such a time. The lowest taxes, the highest profits, the best wages in history won't make any difference if we are not around to enjoy them.

Let us begin by putting in perspective the reactions Americans have had and should have to recent world events.

We have heard some panicky comments to the effect that because the Soviet Union was able to launch its satellites our military position is desperate, our economy inferior and our educational system a failure. Let us examine some unsugar-coated facts.

Militarily, the United States and the free world over-all are stronger than any potential aggressor. We have the will, ability and resources to catch up in those areas where we are behind and to retain our over-all position of superiority.

We must spend whatever is necessary to accomplish this objective. This means that substantial amounts will have to be added to our defense budget. Under this expanded program there will not and should not be a blank check for unlimited defense spending. Our guard must be up for a long period of tension.

While the strain on the Soviet economy will be greater than ours, we must make sure that ours will absorb the strain. We must continue to wage unceasing battle against waste and duplication, not only in the nonmilitary Government activities but in the Defense Department as well. We need a hard defense, full of muscle, bare of fat.

### U.S. BUDGET

What will this increased spending for defense do to the Federal budget? Here are some preliminary projections:

There will obviously not be a tax cut nor do we anticipate a tax increase.

Under the program of austerity in nondefense spending which President Eisenhower asked for in his Oklahoma City speech, some domestic programs which we consider desirable but not absolutely necessary are being eliminated, others are being reduced.

As a result, in spite of the increase in defense spending the prospects are good that the Administration will be able to submit its fourth balanced budget in a row next January.

However, if, after supplying the principles I have mentioned we find that a balanced budget would provide an inadequate amount for our defense, there is no question as to the choice we will make. The security of the United States must be placed above all other considerations.

Let us turn now to the broader significance of the Soviet satellite launchings. Too many Americans have in the past blithely assumed that we will always automatically be first in economic progress, military strength and scientific invention. The Sputniks have reminded us that this has not been the case in the past and it will not be in the future.

I don't need to tell this audience that in business you can make no greater error than to underestimate the capabilities of a com-

petitor. This is doubly true in international relations. We must not allow our judgment as to the strength of the Soviet Union to be colored by our natural dislike for a system which has used such ruthless means to accomplish its objectives.

In this context, let us examine the assets and liabilities of the Communist movement. Forty years ago there were 80,000 Communists in Russia. Not one government in the world was under Communist domination. Today, one billion people and 12 formerly independent nations are under the domination of the Communist government of the Soviet Union. Within the Soviet Union these positive results have been accomplished:

- The weak, obsolete military establishment of the Russia of 1918 has been transformed into one of the most powerful military machines in world history.

- A backward, primarily agricultural economy has been replaced by a modern industrial plant in which steel production is 12 times as much, petroleum 11 times as much, coal 16 times as much and electric power 111 times as much as it was in 1917.

- Russian science has moved from the 18th to the 20th century in the space of 40 years.

These things have not been accomplished without great cost. On the debt side we find:

- The standard of living of the average Russian not only has not kept pace with the rate of improvement in the free world but actually is little better today than it was 40 years ago.

- The income of the average Russian industrial worker today is only two-tenths of 1 percent higher than it was in 1917.

- In that same period the income of the average American industrial worker went up 484 percent.

- The average Russian has poorer housing and poorer food than he had 40 years ago.

- Except for the elite few of the privileged class, Russia today, as in 1917, is a gigantic poorhouse by free world standards.

In summary -- the Communist system has been good for the State and bad for the people.

There have been human costs also -- more difficult to measure but even more significant in character. Twelve proud nations have lost their independence. Countless millions guilty only of opposition to the Communist regime have been sacrificed on the altar of the new class. The priceless freedoms we cherish have become casualties of Communist conquest.

### KREMLIN SACRIFICES

What we must realize, however, is that despite these obvious liabilities, the men in the Kremlin planned it that way. They are willing and determined to sacrifice independence, freedom and the standard of living of their people for the greater objective of world domination. How do they plan to accomplish this objective?

Just two weeks ago Mr. Khrushchev gave us the answer. He said: "We declare war upon you. We will win over the United States. The threat to the U.S. is not in the ICBM but in the field of peaceful production. We are relentless in this and will prove the superiority of our system."

In this connection, we must not forget that in gaining domination over a billion people in 40 years the Communists have relied primarily not on traditional military aggression across national borders but on other methods.



The challenge to the free nations, therefore, is clear. We must not only strengthen our military establishment; we must meet and surpass our competitors in the economic and other vital non-military areas where they have already launched an offensive.

Let me tackle head-on what I realize is one of the most controversial issues confronting the American people today. At a time when we are necessarily increasing defense expenditures at home, should we cut our Mutual Security Program abroad?

I realize that many sincere people put the "giveaway" tag on these programs. The \$3,900,000,000 mutual security request that will go to Congress next month is indivisible with our national interest. Three fourths, or \$2,900,000,000 would not be questioned by any reasonable business man. It goes for military aid to countries which are on the perimeter of the Communist world.

If these nations did not maintain their own military forces with our help, we would have to undertake the task alone. On the average, it would cost us five times as much to station Americans abroad in these countries as it does to aid them to do the same job. This, in itself, would be economically idiotic.

Another factor, largely overlooked, is that this country cannot at the same time provide the manpower and the material to maintain the free world's guard of the frontiers -- the steel ring around the Iron Curtain.

It is the area of the additional \$1 billion that we run into the heaviest controversy. This billion for loans and technical assistance goes primarily to countries which are not joined by alliances with the United States. Why do we aid countries of this type? Let us look at the stakes involved.

#### BALANCE OF POWER

One billion people in the uncommitted countries of Asia, the Near East and Africa hold the balance of power in the world.

They are determined to have economic progress.

They would prefer to have it under conditions in which they can retain their independence and freedom.

But if the capital necessary for this development does not come from the free world, they will be forced to turn to the Communist world to get it.

If they do this, the inevitable result will be Communist domination.

If the Communists gain control of the peoples and resources of the uncommitted countries they will hold the whip hand over the rest of the world.

You often hear it said: "You can't buy friends." I agree completely. The purpose of our aid is not to buy the friendship of these countries and not to make them satellites. We aid them in order to toughen their economic and political fiber to a point where they can be independent of any foreign domination, including our own -- because national independence based on political and economic stability is completely incompatible with international Communism.

Our program of loans and technical aid to these countries is as essential to our survival as the production of missiles and aircraft. I do not suggest that these programs alone will accomplish our objective.

In the long run the primary and preferred source of capital for newly developing countries must and should be private investment rather than Government loans and grants. That is why our new development loan fund will be channeled into private investment where possible. That is why also Government policies must be developed which will encourage United States private investment in these areas. And that is one of the reasons why our policies must also encourage greatly expanded trade so that a pattern of commerce with the free rather than the Communist world will be established with these countries.

I should like to add a word with regard to the principles upon which our trade policy is based. Trade is essential to the cause of peace. In Cordell Hull's words, "Either goods will cross borders or soldiers will." World tensions will not be eased until the flows of trade minimize the traditional fears and jealousies of nations.

Trade is essential in keeping our allies. For example, if Japan cannot trade with the free world, she will have no alternative other than to trade with Communist China.

Trade is essential to our own economy. This year we shall export over eight billion dollars' worth of non-military goods. The jobs of over 4,500,000 Americans depend upon our export and import trade.

Trade cannot be a one-way street.

For these and other compelling reasons the Administration is asking Congress to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for a five-year period. There will be considerable objection to this proposal because of the possible effect on some domestic enterprises. I do not suggest that there is an easy, pat answer to this problem. But the basic interest of the United States demands that the barriers to trade must be reduced.

One final buttress of our Mutual Security Program is our overseas information service. A modern concept of sound industrial public relations is to inform the people properly of the activities of a company. It is just as simple and equally as sound a concept that the United States, which does much that is good, should tell its story to the peoples of the world. This is particularly important when our competitors, the Communists, are spending an estimated five times as much each year as we are in the propaganda and information field.

You have no doubt read some of the caustic criticisms of our information program. I would not for one instant contend that everything we have done in this field has produced results. But I am sure you will agree with me when I say that public relations for a business is at best an inexact science. In the case of government, where the problem is selling ideas rather than goods, the problem is infinitely more difficult.

We must not allow our failures in this field to blind us to the fundamental truth that it is penny-wise and pound-foolish to spend billions to create a good product and then not spend the few millions necessary to sell it.

#### MUST MEET THREAT

Let me sum up the case bluntly. If we take a worm's eye view of the world conflict and cut foreign aid, hamstring reciprocal trade, and emasculate our information program, the billions we spend for missiles and submarines and aircraft will be going right down a rat hole. The strongest military establishment in the world will not save our freedom if we fail to meet the threat which the Communists present in the nonmilitary areas.

As I spoke of our information program, I am sure some of you must have asked this question -- what do we have to sell?

As you are keenly aware, one should never make the mistake of meeting a competitor solely on the ground he selects. We must never forget that the free nations have something to offer to the world which the Communists cannot match.

Mr. Khrushchev has suggested that the Communist and free worlds should enter into an era of peaceful competition. All Americans would welcome a broader extension of the peaceful competition that Mr. Khrushchev says he favors. Military strength and economic progress are important, but they are not everything. Let us compete in the full range of human desires.

Let me illustrate my point. The NATO meeting is being held 10 days from now in Paris. We are fortunate in the fact that the group of nations with whom we will be meeting have a combined economic and military strength which, added to ours, assures

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security against attack. But to us they are far more than valued military allies and trusted friends. They are our spiritual ancestors, the cradle of the ideals of democracy and freedom that form our American heritage.

There will be Great Britain, the land of the Magna Charta and the source of our common law.

There will be France, whose soil has been reddened by repeated battles fought for freedom and democracy and whose culture has reached the highest levels the human mind and spirit has achieved.

There will be Germany harnessing its tremendous skills to the cause of freedom and European unity.

There will be Italy assuming again its rightful place of leadership in the Western world.

These and other great nations associated with them in the defense of Europe have given to the world an invaluable heritage of science, art, music, literature, law and religion.

To the people of the Soviet Union we say study our courts of law, our churches, our libraries and universities. Study our economic and social systems. They are not perfect, we grant. But has the individual citizen ever fared better in all recorded history than he has under a system of political freedom, free economic initiative and respect for the human mind and spirit?

Let us compete also in disinterested friendship to the millions of people on earth now in poverty and destitution who rightly seek their share of the wealth God has given to all his children.

Let us say again to the Russian people that our military power will never be used in aggressive attack against them or any other people. It will never be used except in defense of freedom. If the leaders of the Soviet Union would seek peace and progress and not simply empty power, the crushing burden of armament which the Russian people bear today could be lifted.

We have no illusions that good will alone will correct all the evils of the world. But we must never tire of ceaselessly waging peace on all fronts at the same time we are maintaining the military and economic strength which will deter war.

#### AGREE ON PRINCIPLES

I realize that I have tonight expressed views with which some of you may disagree. May I emphasize, however, that while we may disagree on methods we share devotion to the same basic principles.

I believe that the most productive source of a people's progress is private rather than Government enterprise. I do not believe we should spend one cent for Government activity in a field where private enterprise can or will do the job. It is because I believe the system of free competitive private enterprise is the best man has devised and is worth fighting for that I favor those Government expenditures in the military and economic fields which are absolutely essential to save our Nation from those forces that would destroy it.

I do not offer you tonight the adrenalin of crisis or of clear and present danger. There is no panacea for our problem.

And yet our total danger is great. We are in the midst of a world conflict in which the sputniks are but a single episode. Call it a cold war or a contest for men's minds or a race for outer space.

Call it whatever you will. It is, as Mr. Khrushchev has bluntly told us, a war of many phases -- military, political, economic, psychological. A total war, calling for all our resoluteness, determination, patriotism and faith.

We must summon our brains, our fortunes, our imaginations, and a dedication to the full mobilization of all faiths, all creeds, and all peoples to the cause of peace and freedom for the world.

#### NIXON ON VANGUARD FAILURE

Vice President Richard M. Nixon Dec. 6 said he was "disappointed" but not discouraged by the failure of the Nation's first earth satellite. (Weekly Report, p. 1303)

"I feel we must appraise this failure in perspective," he said. "It is not a military missile, and this event in no way indicates lack of progress or failure in the military field. We must learn to expect that we cannot have success every time we try something new in a complex scientific field. We do have our work cut out for us. We are behind now in the satellite field -- we will not stay that way."

Nixon Dec. 8 said he found it hard to understand the "defeatist and self-deprecatory" attitude of many Americans in the wake of the Vanguard failure. "Sure we failed," he said. "We have before and we will again, but we need to keep our sense of proportion. We haven't overnight lost our scientific knowhow, our ability to get things done. I say we should get behind our missile people and help them. Let's get away from our weeping walls and act like Americans."

Nixon said he agreed with some Members of Congress that publicity preceding the launching effort was "harmful." But, he said, "that is our way of doing things."

#### PRESIDENT 'EXCELLENT' -- ADAMS

Assistant to the President Sherman Adams Dec. 9 told a Republican dinner in St. Louis that President Eisenhower was making a quick recovery from what "people commonly call a minor stroke."

Adams said: "I left behind me in the White House a man who looks strong, acts strong, and a man who is strong. I am no doctor, but, as a layman, I can report that the President is on his way to complete recovery. It is my opinion that he is in excellent shape. The impact of his leadership and force of his personality are today as powerful as at any time in my five years of close association with him. His mind is keen, alert, vigorous.... In short, the President is back in the saddle. His grip on the reins is tight and sure."

Adams urged Congressional action in 1958 on a constitutional amendment proposed by the Administration to provide for the delegation of Presidential powers when a President was disabled. "At no time during his recent illness," Adams said, "has the President been unable to carry out his constitutional duties or unable to make clearcut, responsible decisions." But he warned that the Nation might be "less fortunate in the years ahead. In a time of emergency we might not have a President with the extraordinary ability that President Eisenhower has to bounce back."

"In these times it takes no imagination at all to think of a situation where delay of a Presidential decision due to incapacity for a day, or even for a few hours, could have grave consequences," Adams said, "Congress must face up to the facts." "Whether the proposal made by the President is adopted in exact detail or not," he said, "action should be taken by Congress during the coming session." (Weekly Report, p. 1274)

Adams said there had been "some chatter about usurpation of powers by myself and others on the President's staff. There has (also) been a good deal of misleading claptrap about the activities of the Vice President. In my book he has performed admirably these past two weeks and on the previous occasions when the President has been taken ill."

## FEDERAL-STATE REPORT

The White House Dec. 5 released the first progress report of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, a group of governors and Federal representatives set up to study the transfer to the states of some Federally assisted programs. (Weekly Report, p. 1262)

The report recommended a reduction from 10 percent to 6 percent in the Federal tax on local telephone service in states that enacted their own 4 percent local telephone tax. The tax credit arrangement, which would run for five years, would give the states revenues totaling \$150 million yearly. In return the Federal Government would relinquish to the states responsibility for four Federally assisted programs costing about \$105 million a year -- vocational education, municipal waste treatment plants, advance planning for slum clearance projects and disaster relief for damage to public facilities.

The governors, the report said, affirmed "their willingness to assist local school districts in financing an accelerated school construction program" in return for "full relinquishment of the telephone tax by the Federal Government."

The committee said its staff was studying the transfer to the states of responsibility in the fields of public housing, old-age assistance, civil defense and forestry grants. It said it also was studying other tax sources -- including the Federal estate tax, cigarette tax and miscellaneous excise taxes -- that might be made available to the states.

## ROGERS NEWS CONFERENCE

Attorney General William P. Rogers Dec. 9 told his first news conference he was in complete accord with the Presidential disability proposal submitted to Congress by his predecessor, Herbert Brownell Jr. (Weekly Report, p. 1275)

Rogers said the procedure for delegating the powers of a disabled President should be clarified by constitutional amendment, rather than by public law. "I have no doubt," he said, "that in the long run we must have a constitutional amendment. The best interests of the country require it. A simple statute might help, but a statute cannot change the Constitution."

Rogers also said he did not plan to recommend that President Eisenhower submit any additional civil rights legislation in 1958. "Let's let a little time elapse and see how the new law works," he said. Rogers said the Justice Department would resubmit previous Administration recommendations for new immigration laws. (Weekly Report, p. 147)

## VANGUARD EXPLODES

The first United States attempt to launch an earth satellite failed Dec. 6 when the Vanguard rocket bearing a test satellite exploded at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Navy said the reasons for failure were mechanical, but could not be disclosed for security reasons. President Eisenhower "expressed disappointment" at the failure.

## RECIPROCAL TRADE

The State and Commerce Departments Dec. 9 urged a five-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, with authority for the President to reduce tariffs by as much as 25 percent. The current law ends its three-year extension June 30, 1958. (1955 Almanac, p. 289) The first reciprocal trade law was passed in 1934.

Under the Administration's new proposal, the President could negotiate tariff reductions by 5 percent annually for five years. Or he could reduce a duty by 25 percent over a three-year period if no yearly reduction was more than 10 percent.

The proposal would authorize the President to reduce any rate to 50 percent of the import item's value in cases where existing duties exceeded that amount. And, for tariffs already small, he could cut duties by 3 percent ad valorem if no yearly reduction exceeded 1 percent.

Increased authority to raise duties whenever imports threatened injury to domestic industries also would be provided. The President could raise a duty up to 50 percent above the rate in effect July 1, 1934.

C. Douglas Dillon, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said a five-year extension was necessary to permit the U.S. to negotiate on trade and tariff matters in the formative years of the European Common Market. A three-year extension, he said, would mean the Act would end at the critical stage of the Common Market tariff negotiations. The U.S. will need all its bargaining powers, he explained, to see that the Common Market tariff is kept as low as possible.

## NEW SOIL BANK PLAN

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Dec. 10 said the Agriculture Department would test in Illinois, Maine, Nebraska and Tennessee a plan to get whole farms into the conservation reserve section of the soil bank. If the plan worked, he said, he would recommend the ending of the acreage reserve portion of the soil bank, and Nationwide use of the test proposal.

Under Benson's proposal, farmers in the four states will be asked to set the price-per-acre they want for taking their entire farm out of production for at least five years, and to plant trees, grass or undertake some other conservation practice.

Benson said maximum annual payments under the conservation reserve would be increased to \$10,000 for those bidding on putting their whole farms into the program. The existing soil bank program requires, for the conservation reserve, that farmers agree to stop planting crops on all or part of their land for three, five or 10 years for a maximum annual payment of \$5,000. The acreage reserve retires land for only one year. (1956 Almanac, p. 375)

The regular conservation reserve procedure will still be available in all states. Benson said that after receiving farmers' bids, the Department would determine whether they would be effective in halting crop production. The Department, if it found acreage would be reduced, would accept the lowest bids. The right to reject any or all bids would be reserved.



## MITCHELL OUTLINES ADMINISTRATION'S 1958 LABOR PROGRAM

Following is the complete text of a Dec. 5 speech by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell to the AFL-CIO Convention at Atlantic City in which Mitchell outlined the Administration's labor program for 1958:

President Meany distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen of the world's greatest labor organization:

I have the honor to bring to you a message from the President of the United States.

"Dear Mr. Meany:

"May I offer my personal congratulations on the second anniversary of the merger of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Your efforts during the past months to rid your great organization of corrupt elements have given the American people renewed confidence in our free labor movement's sense of public responsibility.

"You can be sure that this Administration, both by the recommendations it makes to the Congress as well as by every other means available to it, will support you in these efforts. Secretary Mitchell will discuss these recommendations with you when he addresses your convention. You can also be sure that this Administration will be guided in its actions by the principle that workers have a right to organize into unions and to bargain collectively with their employers, and that a strong, free labor movement is an invigorating and necessary part of our industrial society.

"The people of America look to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations for ever-increasing contributions to our way of life. I am sure that the delegates to this convention will not disappoint the millions of working people whom they represent or the many more who are friends of labor throughout the land.

"I trust that you will be able, by wise and courageous action, to demonstrate once again that free men know the difference between liberty and license.

"You have my best wishes for a successful convention, and I am sure I speak for all the people of the Nation when I wish you well.

Sincerely,  
Dwight D. Eisenhower."

### REFLECT ATTITUDES

The thoughts expressed by the President reflect, I am certain, the attitude of the vast majority of American citizens who have been saddened and disappointed by the actions of some so-called labor leaders. This disappointment in a few, however, has been balanced by admiration and support for your great president, George Meany, and for the men like him, who were quick to join with their fellow-Americans in condemning corruption wherever it was discovered.

The AFL-CIO, with the strength and wisdom of generations of great and true leaders is, I am convinced, doing everything in its power to correct what is wrong, to right what is evil, and to safeguard the integrity of the labor movement. In this effort every man of good will joins.

Strength is the result of challenge. From crisis comes greatness. George Meany and his fellow men of responsibility have responded to the challenge and faced the crisis, and I believe that increased greatness for this organization will surely follow.

It is thus with profound confidence in the AFL-CIO, that I pledge to you today the sympathetic support of the executive branch of your Government in your efforts to maintain the integrity of the American labor movement. And I am glad that here today for the first time, I am able to announce the specific proposals that the Administration will make to Congress to effect this support.

In announcing these proposals, I want to say that I have thought it proper and right that this great body should be the first to hear what is being proposed legislatively by the Administration for the next session of Congress.

Before I tell you of these proposals, however, I would like to set forth some general principles which have guided and will continue to guide the Administration with respect to labor-management relations.

First, it is the firm and permanent policy of our Government to protect by law the right of American working men and women to organize into unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Second, it is the policy of our Government that the proper functioning of labor-management relations depends on the actions and sense of responsibility of labor and management themselves; and that vital to the strength of American labor-management relations and the trade union movement is that each be free from Governmental domination. We do not propose to depart from this basic principle.

Thirdly, it is the policy of our Government to provide a framework of laws to protect the basic rights of individuals when voluntary processes fail to do so.

These are the principles upon which we base our proposals for improvement in the framework of laws surrounding labor-management relations.

Now I do not think there is any question in the minds of any of us here today that some trade union officials have woefully abused their power and influence at the great expense of many union members; that they have conspired with reprehensible employers or employer agents against the best interests of many working people; and that they constitute a threat not only to the trade union movement but to the Nation.

This being the case, I am sure you will agree, it has become necessary for Government to act.

In acting, however, this Administration will not permit those who have never approved of organized labor or collective bargaining to use labor's present difficulties as a club to suppress unionism.

In President Eisenhower's words: "The American labor movement must be free to pursue efforts to achieve social and economic gains, which in the past have benefited the Nation as a whole."

### NO UNION-BUSTING LAWS

I promise you here today that this Administration will not propose, and in fact will vigorously oppose, any legislation designed to bust unions. We will not recommend any changes in the Taft-Hartley Act having to do with the right of a union and an employer to enter into a voluntary agreement which provides for union security. In short, we will not recommend a so-called national right-to-work law and we will oppose such legislation if it is proposed.

Next I come to the question of the application of antitrust laws to unions. I believe that working men and women who choose voluntarily to join together for the purposes of collective bargaining have inherent rights and our laws should acknowledge and reflect those rights. The labor of man is not a commodity to be bought and sold in the market place like a sack of potatoes. I feel it is an affront to the dignity of the American worker to assert that his work should be regulated by the same laws which are designed to preserve competition in business.

I can assure you that this Administration is not proposing any move to extend antitrust laws to unions. As a matter of fact it should be remembered that these laws at present cover instances where a union and an employer conspire for the purpose of controlling the market. I would be against the further extension of the antitrust laws to unions.

Now, there has been a great deal of talk about the political activities of unions. We agree with Mr. Meany that a labor union has a right to inform its members with respect to legislative matters that affect them. Of course, I don't always agree with the way you inform them.

Most people do not realize that already the law prohibits the use of union funds derived from the individual members' dues or assessments in support of any political party or candidate for Federal office. That is a point that most people forget. There is a law now against the use of union funds in support of candidates for Federal office, or a party in Federal office. We don't propose to change this.

Furthermore, we honestly believe that a union member as an American citizen has a right to support voluntarily, without



coercion, any political candidate or any political party he may choose, and we do not propose to change this, either.

This then is what the Administration will not do. Now, what will we do?

In the first place, the President's proposals to Congress will leave the basic responsibility for honest and democratic trade unionism right where it now is -- with you. They will open to public view and inspection some of the areas of union and management affairs which are now hidden and in which crooks and racketeers have operated.

In addition, the President's proposals will correct certain conditions which appear to have encouraged abuse and oppression on the part of some people. I believe that these proposals avoid any headlong rush toward remedies which are only illusory, or which will unnecessarily hamper the ability of workers to organize and bargain collectively, or which will inject the Government needlessly into the internal affairs of labor and management. In no way do they endanger the integrity of the labor movement or its component unions.

Next month the President will make the following proposals to Congress for legislative action to protect the rights of individual workers and their union funds:

#### WELFARE FUNDS

• **EMPLOYEE WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS** -- The public has been aware for some time of financial irregularities in the administration of welfare and pension plans. We are proposing action on a recommendation which the President has made repeatedly since 1954 to protect the equity which millions of workers have in these plans. Our proposal would require registration, reporting and public disclosure of the operations of all health, welfare and pension plans -- whether they are union financed and operated, employer financed and operated or jointly financed and operated. You have already indicated your general support for this recommendation.

• **FINANCIAL REPORTS FROM ALL UNIONS** -- We shall propose that all labor organizations, local, national and international unions and local, state and regional conferences and councils, file annual financial reports with the Department of Labor. This proposal would require labor organizations to keep their books and records available to their members. It would also require that officers who handle union funds and property be held to a high degree of responsibility to union members and be subject to suit by them for failure to discharge this responsibility.

• **UNION ORGANIZATION** -- I know you agree with me that strong, fair, democratic procedures are the best safeguard an individual union member can have that the affairs of his union will not be taken from his hands by force or fraud. And I must here again state my belief that the American working man knows better than anybody else what is good for his union.

We are going to propose, therefore, that all labor organizations file annually with the Department of Labor, as most do now, copies of their constitutions and by-laws and report annually their procedures and practices with respect to such things as qualification for or restrictions on membership, election of officers, calling of regular and special meetings, levying of assessments, imposition of fines, authorization for disbursement of union funds and expulsion of members.

These reports would be made to the Department of Labor and would be open for inspection by the public and any union member.

In the same manner, we are going to propose that these unions be required to show by appropriate reporting that their members have the right and opportunity, at intervals of not more than four years, to elect their local officers directly by secret vote, and their national or other officers either directly by secret vote, or through delegate bodies elected directly by the membership by secret vote.

• **CONFLICT OF INTEREST** -- And finally, in this general area of reporting, we will propose that employers report annually payments made to employee representatives, either directly or through a third party, which run contrary to the rights and welfare of individual union members and are prohibited by law.

And we will also propose that labor organizations and their officers report annually financial dealings with employers or employers' representatives. It is the intent of this proposal to

bring union-employer financial transactions into the open light of day, where conflict of interest, bribes and collusion cannot long abide.

The Administration will also propose that a new bribery section be added to the United States Criminal Code to make it a felony for employers or employers' representatives or union officials or their representatives to make or receive payments to influence the actions of either.

• **POWERS AND SANCTIONS** -- Under these proposals, the Secretary of Labor would have broad powers to investigate the accuracy of these reports, with the right to subpoena witnesses and evidence.

False statements could result in fines and jail for individual violators.

Embezzlement of welfare and pension or general union funds could lead to criminal prosecution of the individuals involved by the Federal Government, prosecution not now authorized.

And finally, any union that wilfully failed to file true and proper reports on general funds and organization could be compelled to forfeit its National Labor Relations Board status and its tax-exempt status. This action, however, would be taken only after the full protection of administrative law and court review had been accorded in order to protect unions against hasty or capricious action.

• **A COMMISSIONER OF LABOR REPORTS** -- All of these reports would be made to a Commissioner of Labor Reports, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. He would serve directly under the Secretary of Labor and would exercise for the Secretary his powers of investigation for accuracy and subpoena of witnesses and evidence. All of these reports would be open to public inspection.

Except for the requirement of a secret vote for the election of officers, these reports do not in any way dictate to unions what they should do about their internal affairs, but they do require that unions report accurately on what they are doing.

#### TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS

The second phase of the President's proposals will consist of additional amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, which we consider appropriate and timely.

• **SECONDARY BOYCOTTS** -- The President will repeat his 1954 recommendations to Congress that the law be changed so that concerted activity against employers performing farmed-out struck work and on construction project sites should not be considered as secondary boycotts. There are, however, other secondary boycott activities which are definitely contrary to the public interest and as undesirable as the secondary activities now prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Act.

We will propose, therefore, that any secondary boycott instigated by a union now covered by the Act would be prohibited if it coerces an employer directly, or induces individual employees, in the course of their employment, to refuse to perform services in order to coerce an employer to cease doing business with others. This proposal would apply to coercion of all employers, including those not now under the Act's definition of "employer," such as railroads and municipalities. It would prevent an employer from being coerced to enter into or perform on agreements to refrain from doing business with any other person.

• **PICKETING** -- The Administration will also recommend that it be made an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to coerce, or attempt to coerce, an employer to recognize or bargain with it as the bargaining representative of his employers where:

1. The employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization as the representative of his employees and has executed a collective bargaining agreement, and a question of representation may not appropriately be raised under the Taft-Hartley Act; or

2. Where within the last preceding twelve months the NLRB has determined in a proceeding under Section 9 of the Act that the employees do not wish to be represented by the labor organization.

3. There is unquestionably much public sentiment against all organizational picketing and some responsible sources are advocating its complete elimination. The matter has been deeply considered and we believe that while the right of legitimate picket-

ing must be preserved, there can be situations when no responsible labor organization could claim a coercive power to force a union upon employees who clearly do not want that union to be their bargaining representative.

When it is clear that the employees of the employer do not desire a union as their bargaining representative, the use of a picket line to force that union upon an employer and his employees should be restricted.

• OTHER PROPOSED TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS -- The Administration will also propose that:

1. Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to:

a. Prohibit unauthorized payments made to employee representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers.

b. Cover employer payments to any employee representative, as distinguished from present coverage of employer payments "to any representative of his employees."

c. Prohibit payments over and above payments for regular job duties by an employer, his agent or representative to an employee or group or committee of employees to encourage, discourage or influence other employees of the employer in the exercise of their right of self-organization or the selection of a representative.

d. Permit employer payments to apprenticeship and training trust funds.

2. That other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act be amended to:

a. Eliminate the statutory prohibition which bars economic strikers from voting in representation elections.

b. Authorize the NLRB, under appropriate circumstance, to certify building and construction trades unions as bargaining representatives, without prior elections.

c. Eliminate the non-Communist affidavit requirement.

d. Prevent parties to a valid contract from being required to bargain during the life of the contract unless there is a reopening provision or the parties agree to the contract being reopened.

e. Make clear that when the office of the general counsel of the NLRB becomes vacant the President may designate some other officer or employee to serve as acting general counsel until a successor is appointed.

#### FEDERAL-STATE JURISDICTION

In the area of Federal-state jurisdiction in labor disputes affecting commerce, some problems have arisen, as you know, due to recent court decisions (Supreme Court in the Guss and related cases). We are not recommending concurrent Federal-state jurisdiction in labor-management disputes, which I feel would tend to break down uniform national labor-management relations. But we will recommend that these problems be met by amending the Taft-Hartley Act so that the jurisdictional gap which now exists would be closed by authorizing the states to act with respect to matters over which the NLRB declines to assert jurisdiction.

These legislative recommendations are designed to benefit and protect labor's many millions of fair, honest and decent members as well as curb abuses in labor-management relations. They are no cure-all. Much of the corruption and violence which has been disclosed can be traced directly to inadequate enforcement of existing laws, particularly at the local level. We should remember that there are laws already on the books, after all, against bribery, against fraud, against murder and embezzlement. These laws, of course, must be enforced to the hilt.

I believe this legislative program will be of great assistance, however, in helping the labor movement to regain the high position it deserves in the hearts and minds of the American people. I believe it deserves the support of every American who has labor's interest at heart, just as I believe other types of legislation that would cripple labor deserve their condemnation.

Behind these proposals is the conviction that America without strong and upright labor unions, America without great labor leaders, would not be America as we know and love her.

The challenge is clearly before us. To face it with courage, with resolution and with determination to make the labor movement completely free of all motives but the true and the right ones -- this is the job that you have undertaken, and it is one that all men of good will everywhere will help with. I have no doubt that the result will be a new and a proud chapter for our country.

## Capitol Briefs

### DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

President Eisenhower Dec. 4 appointed Federal District Judge Lawrence E. Walsh of New York as Deputy Attorney General, succeeding William P. Rogers, who was sworn in Nov. 8 as Attorney General. Walsh, 45, and Rogers both served on the staff of Thomas E. Dewey during 1938-41, when Dewey was New York's district attorney. Walsh also served as counsel to Dewey in 1950 during his governorship. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1954. His recess appointment is subject to Senate approval in January.

### LOAN FUND DIRECTOR

President Eisenhower Dec. 5 appointed Dempster McIntosh, Ambassador to Venezuela since March, 1956, as manager of the International Cooperation Administration's Development Loan Fund. Previously President Eisenhower delegated his authority to the Secretary of State. McIntosh, a Republican, entered the diplomatic service in 1953 as Ambassador to Uruguay. (Weekly Report, p. 1277)

### JOHNSON SPACE PROGRAM

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), in a Dec. 4 address, proposed the following five-point program to speed the United States' "race for outer space:" stepped-up development of weapons to assure survival; revised teaching methods and curricula to emphasize science and technology; mobilization of the population to face current challenges, with retired persons called into service; stepped-up research in outer space problems, with the possible formation of a space academy; and assignment of specific responsibility, either in a new or existing agency, for all problems involved in exploration of outer space. (Weekly Report, p. 1288)

### CHINA ENTRY

The Department of State Dec. 6 authorized "immediate families" to visit American prisoners in Communist China, but said the general policy against permitting travel to the Chinese mainland remained unchanged. (Weekly Report, p. 1098)

### WAGE FREEZE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Dec. 5 endorsed a labor leader's proposal for a moratorium on wage increases during 1958 and said the idea was a "sound economic policy in this period of inflation." Benson, in an address at Iowa State College, said the plan should be studied, since there was "no question that farm income today is out of line with wages and profits." (Weekly Report, p. 1287)

### MILITARY PAY

Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles Dec. 3 told Congressional leaders at a White House Conference that the Administration in 1958 would request an additional \$520 million for military pay to recruit and keep scientists and technicians in the armed services. (Weekly Report, p. 1024)

# Pressures On Congress

## AFL-CIO CONVENTION

The AFL-CIO Dec. 6 voted by a 5-1 margin to expel the 1.4 million-member Teamsters Union on charges of corrupt leadership. At the AFL-CIO's second convention, held at Atlantic City, N.J., 94 unions with a membership voting strength of 10,458,598 voted for expulsion; 21 unions with a voting strength of 2,266,497 voted against expulsion. (Weekly Report, p. 1231)

Unions suspended from the AFL-CIO pending convention action were barred from voting. They were: the Teamsters Union, the 132,000-member Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, the 40,000-member United Textile Workers, the 25,000-member Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers Union and the 75,000-member Laundry Workers International Union. A two-thirds vote of the merged federation's membership was required for expulsion. (Weekly Report, p. 1272)

Teamster President-elect James R. Hoffa, on trial in Federal Court at New York City on wiretapping charges, said he was "still head of the Teamsters.... Our plans were never made on the basis of the AFL-CIO.... They didn't build us and they won't weaken us." He said, however, the Teamsters would be a "willing part of the organized labor movement." Retiring Teamster President Dave Beck, at Seattle, Wash., said the expulsion of the union was "unfair but expected." He said the union had withheld about \$650,000 in per capita dues to the AFL-CIO for November in anticipation of the ouster. Beck said the Teamsters would begin an organizing campaign in January that he estimated would cost \$1 million a year.

The AFL-CIO convention Dec. 12 voted to expel the Bakery Workers Union. It originally voted conditional expulsion to be effective not later than March 15, 1958, if the union did not oust President James G. Cross. However, Cross announced he would run for reelection at the union's March convention in Cincinnati. The AFL-CIO executive council Dec. 10 gave the union until Dec. 12 to comply with its directives.

AFL-CIO President George Meany Dec. 10 said the federation would charter a new bakery workers union. Cross said Meany's "action in creating a dual union and its results will be his own responsibility." The new bakers group would represent 109 of the international union's 298 locals and 60,000 of its 132,000 members.

The AFL-CIO appeals committee Dec. 10 lifted the suspension of the United Textile Workers. Officers of the union said they would call a special convention within 90 days and comply "fully" with the AFL-CIO's directives to clean up alleged corrupt influences.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Dec. 5 outlined before the convention delegates the Administration's labor legislative proposals for 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 1304)

Meany Dec. 10 said he was "very skeptical" about the Administration proposals. He said he would delay final judgment until he had seen the specific legislation. Meany said proposed legal requirements for secret ballot elections of union officers would put the Government "pretty

deep" into internal union affairs. He said he opposed the proposed appointment of a Commissioner of Labor Reports to investigate union financial statements.

The convention Dec. 10 adopted a resolution that said labor would "resist to the uttermost any and every proposal which, under the guise of seeking to protect workers from corruption or improper activities, seeks instead to destroy honest, decent American trade unions."

## CED FARM PLAN

The Committee for Economic Development Dec. 8 issued recommendations for a new farm program to "help the farmer share in national prosperity," while reducing the cost to the non-farm population. CED recommended bringing agricultural production and supply into balance by:

- Gradual removal, within time limits, of farm price and income supports except for temporary emergency situations.

- A land retirement program (unlike the current soil bank) specifically dedicated to reducing resources used for agriculture, including people and land, so that the farmer "may share equitably in the national prosperity and economic growth, at free market prices." (Weekly Report, p. 1303)

- Disposal of surpluses now held by the Government. CED urged creation of an advisory agricultural board, responsible to Congress, that would work with the Secretary of Agriculture in applying policy. The advisory board would "protect over-all policy against exceptions and special privileges," examine agricultural policy in the light of general economic conditions and move agricultural programs "as rapidly as practical."

CED said the assistance to agriculture it proposed would require "substantial public outlay." But, said CED, costs would be lower than current outlays in the short run. In the long run, CED estimated the cost to be "much lower."

## NAM CONVENTION

Milton C. Lightner, newly elected president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, Dec. 6 said 1958 would "prove to be at least as good a year as 1957 for the economy as a whole." Speaking at the NAM's 62nd annual convention, Lightner said inflation had tapered off and commended the Federal Reserve Board for its "very sound" tight money policies. He said he was not in favor of any "cut throat, butchering type of cutting" in the foreign aid program, but said "there is a very appreciable amount of expenditure which is not really productive and a waste" in the program's administration. (Weekly Report, p. 1283)

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina of New York City told the convention that "one field after another of state activity is preempted and taken over by the Federal Government on the ground that emergencies exist." He said "a colossal struggle is in the making over labor relations. Before too long, we may see this field preempted too."



## 15 CONGRESSMEN SERVE MORE THAN 30 YEARS

A political career is said to be a risky business, but 15 Members of Congress tend to disprove the contention. When the second session of the 85th Congress convenes Jan. 7, 3 Senators and 12 Representatives will be on hand who have served more than 30 years in Congress.

Special tribute will be paid the dean of the Senate, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), who has served there longer than any sitting Member -- and who, by virtue of that fact, was chosen President Pro Tempore in 1957. Hayden, 80, set a record for continuous service in Congress Oct. 21, when he surpassed the 45-year, 8-month service total amassed by Adolph J. Sabath (D), an Illinois Representative from 1907-52. When he completes his 46th year in Congress Feb. 19, Hayden also will hold the record for longest total service, displacing another Illinois Representative, Joseph G. (Uncle Joe) Cannon (R), who served intermittently from 1873-1923.

Hayden first came to Congress in 1912, five days after Arizona became a state. He served in the House for 15 years, moved to the Senate in 1927. In addition to the honorary post of President Pro Tem, which makes him third in the line of Presidential succession, Hayden is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and serves on the Rules and Administration Committee.

Known as one of the most effective men in the Senate, Hayden is one of the most close-mouthed. A colleague once said of him: "Never has a Senator done so much for his constituency and for his country with so small a flow of words."

Although Hayden has served in the Senate longer than any other sitting Member, 30 years and 10 months, he is far from an all-time record. Francis Emroy Warren, a Republican Senator from Wyoming in 1890-93 and 1895-1929, served 37 years and six days. And the late Kenneth D. McKellar (D Tenn.) was a Senator for 36 years ending in 1953, the record for continuous Senate service. McKellar also had served six years in the House.

### House Tenure

On the House side another taciturn lawmaker holds top honors among sitting Representatives for length of service. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), 75, first went to the House in 1913 at the age of 31. His record of 43 years and 10 months of continuous service is exceeded only by Hayden, Sabath and Uncle Joe Cannon. "Mr. Sam" also has been Speaker longer than any man in history. He was elected Speaker Sept. 16, 1940, and has served in that capacity ever since, except for the 80th and 83rd Congresses when the Democrats were the minority party. An unassuming man, Rayburn still occupies the Capitol office usually assigned the Minority Leader. The current Minority Leader and former Speaker, Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) occupies the Speaker's office next door. As Rayburn puts it: "We're too old to be always swapping offices." Rayburn says he is "the one man in public life who has achieved every ambition he ever had."

One other sitting Member of Congress has served more than 40 years. Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), with a total of 43 years and 2 months of continuous service, holds eighth place in the all-time Congressional longevity derby. Vinson, 74, has served in the House since 1914 and is Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. This homespun son of the South -- who reputedly now confines his tobacco-chewing to his Milledgeville, Ga., front porch -- takes a firm stand with military leaders who appear before his Committee.

Approaching the 40-year mark in service is Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), 82, senior House Republican and ranking GOP Member of the Ways and Means Committee. A Representative since 1919, he has served 38 years and 10 months. Reed is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. In his youth an All-American football player and amateur heavyweight wrestling champion of the U.S., Reed does not hesitate to fight for his convictions, even when he is bucking his own party leadership.

### Other Old-Timers

Three Representatives will complete 35 years of service in March. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), 78, is Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the outstanding House authority on parliamentary procedure. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), 77, is ranking Republican and former Chairman of the same Committee. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), 69, is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. All entered Congress March 4, 1923.

Two Senators have a record of slightly more than 34 years of service, but both served part of that time in the House. Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), 63, Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, served 14 years and 5 months in the House before moving to the Senate in January, 1938. In January, 1958, he will have served a total of 34 years and 5 months in Congress. Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), 83, has 34 years and 3 months of total service, broken into five separate tours of duty. Neely was a Representative from 1913-21, a Senator from 1923-29 and 1931-41. He resigned in 1941 to become Governor of West Virginia. Following his term as Governor, he served again as a Representative in 1945-47, returned to the Senate in 1949.

Two Republican Representatives will have served 32 years and 10 months in January. One is Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), 73, Minority Leader of the House. The other is Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), 77.

The only woman with more than 30 years of service is Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.). Mrs. Rogers, 76, ranking GOP Member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, has served 32 years and 6 months continuously.

Other Congressional old-timers are Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), 67, with 31 years of House service (1925-33, 1935 to date); Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.), 68, with 30 years and 10 months of service, broken into three periods; and Rep. Charles A. Wolvertson (R N.J.), 77, with 30 years and 10 months of continuous service.



# Committee Roundup

## FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the foreign trade policy of the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 1297)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 5 -- Witnesses agreed that European economic integration, embodied in the six-nation European Common Market, would create new competitive trade problems for U.S. business. J. Wilner Sundelson of the Ford Motor Co. said the U.S. would find the "European market virtually closed to its manufactured goods and will find the going much rougher in other parts of the world. It will find growing demand for its own raw materials and possibly foodstuffs...."

Eldridge Haynes, publisher of Business International, New York, urged renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, with bargaining powers for the President unrestricted by amendments. He also proposed elimination of tax inequities for U.S. industry abroad.

Dec. 6 -- Richard N. Gardner, Columbia University law professor, suggested broadening the Reciprocal Trade Act to include the interests of all consumers and taxpayers as well as exporters, increasing Presidential powers, eliminating the Act's injury provisions and repealing the national security provision intended to safeguard defense industries.

Chairman O.R. Strackbein of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy called the reciprocal trade program "one of the worst jumbles of complexities that this country has ever contrived in its history."

Dec. 9 -- Jerome Jacobson, a partner in the firm of International Economic Consultants, said the U.S. would benefit from using more of the industrial resources of friendly nations to meet needs of U.S. defense industries and military forces. Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Co., argued that use of foreign equipment might be unwise because of breakdowns that could interrupt defense programs.

Dec. 10 -- James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, suggested Government compensatory payments to farmers whenever tariffs negotiated under the reciprocal trade program resulted in domestic farm prices falling below 100 percent of parity. The American Farm Bureau Federation called for extension of the trade program but said restriction of farm imports was necessary as long as it was national policy to maintain domestic farm prices above the world level.

## POSTAL RATE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 5836) to increase postal rates. (Weekly Report, p. 1050)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 11 -- Opposing the proposed increase in third-class mail rates were publishers of free shopping papers and manufacturers of toilet and medicinal preparations and growers of rose bushes and seeds who do most of their selling through the mail.

## UNION VIOLENCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.

HELD HEARINGS -- On alleged organized union violence in southern states. (Weekly Report, p. 1271)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 5 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), in an opening statement, said information would be sought "on the calculated and planned use of goon squads by the Teamsters and other unions in a broad area of the South to enforce demands against employers and whip recalcitrant union members into line."

Lavern J. Duffy, Committee investigator, said Teamsters Locals 327 in Nashville and 621 in Knoxville, and Barbers Local 35, Nashville, were linked to 173 acts of union violence since 1953 in Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, Georgia and Kentucky.

Roy Byrd, Batavia, Ohio, truckman, said he was shot from ambush and permanently crippled in August, 1956, after he refused to participate in a Teamsters strike against his employer, the Newman and Pemberton Corp., of Knoxville. Secretary-Treasurer J.R. Pemberton of the Knoxville firm, said dynamitings, shootings, arson and other sabotage cost his company approximately \$41,000 in a three-month period, plus a \$175,000 loss in business.

Dec. 6 -- Mrs. Lola Freels, ex-secretary-bookkeeper of Knoxville's Teamster Local 621, said W.J. Reynolds and Hubert L. Payne, union officers, imported William A. Smith (known as "Hard-Hearing Smitty") from Nashville to shoot non-union truck drivers.

Detective John T. Reynolds of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, said "we more or less kept out of union trouble as much as possible."

Dec. 7 -- B.B. Powers, Knoxville grocery store operator, said his store was dynamited in September, 1956, less than 48 hours after a local Teamster official threatened him with trouble. Powers said no arrests were made and no grand jury inquiry held.

Dec. 9 -- Joseph Katz of Atlanta, Ga., president of Terminal Transport Co., said he asked a Nashville employee to drop assault charges against a Teamsters union official in April, 1955, on request of Union Vice President James R. Hoffa and Gene San Soucie, another union official.

Dec. 10 -- Assistant business agents William A. Smith and Ralph G. Vaughn of Teamsters Local 327 invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned on their activities.

Dec. 11 -- Local 327's president and business agent, Don Vestal, and another of its business agents, Perry Canaday, invoked the Fifth Amendment. Introduced as evidence was a sworn statement from William E. Wehby of Nashville, that he dropped assault charges against Canaday in 1955 after Rep. J. Carlton Loser (D Tenn.), then county district attorney, told him Canaday "had no police record" and if convicted "probably wouldn't get more than a small fine." Also introduced as evidence was a police report listing Canaday's record of convictions at that time. Investigator Duffy said Canaday had served six months in jail for window breaking and also had been sentenced and fined on charges of felonious conspiracy and conspiracy "to commit murder."

## GOP CAMPAIGN GOALS

The Republican National Finance Committee Dec. 5 set \$3,650,000 as its money goal for the 1958 Congressional election campaign, and indicated candidates and party principles would be emphasized. Finance Committee Vice Chairman Charles H. Percy said no one believed President Eisenhower "can elect mediocre candidates, or that his endorsement alone can assure victory for anyone."

Rep. Richard Simpson (Pa.), Chairman of the GOP Congressional Campaign Committee, said Republicans could win 230 House seats and control that body by selecting aggressive candidates "committed to basic party principles." Simpson said candidates should be helped with good organization and ample financial backing, and each should run "with the views and needs of his people in mind, and not run on anybody's coattails." The GOP National Committee Dec. 7 announced that fund-raising efforts would start Jan. 20 with one or more "United Republican" dinners in each of the 48 states.

## DEMOCRATS ON MISSILES

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler and former President Harry S. Truman Dec. 8 disagreed on the role of Dr. Wernher von Braun, chief of the Army's Redstone Arsenal missile program, in early missile development. Butler said during a television interview that Von Braun was brought to the United States by Truman, and that if there was any lag in missile development during the Democratic administration, responsibility rested with the German scientist. Butler said Von Braun was "so concerned with saving face" for the Republicans that he had said the years 1947-51 were spent in basic research in ballistic missiles preparatory to development. Butler said Von Braun should have informed both the President and Congress if progress was unsatisfactory. Truman, queried at his Missouri home on Butler's statement, said Von Braun "may have been brought over by the Army, but I had nothing to do with it and I never knew him." (Weekly Report, p. 1263)

## STEVENSON'S PROGRAM

Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 9 outlined a program for meeting Russian advances, including increased economic aid to the weak areas of Asia and Africa, but he advised against cutting the domestic budget to finance an accelerated missiles program. Stevenson, in an address before the New York County Lawyers Assn., said "the President has acted creditably, in my judgment, in taking steps to restore urgency to our missile program, but there are still other military programs that must be faced with bold resolution."

Stevenson proposed reorganization of the military services to end conflicts, with "a structure that better guarantees that our security tasks be exercised on a cooperative basis," and a new military recruitment procedure to advance and keep in service trained technicians.

## State Roundup

**CALIFORNIA** -- Prof. Peter H. Odegard of the University of California Dec. 8 said he would seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate in 1958, and hoped to win endorsement by the State Democratic Council at its pre-primary convention in January. Council endorsement also is being sought by Rep. Clair Engle for the seat being vacated by Sen. William F. Knowland, a gubernatorial candidate. (Weekly Report, p. 1296)

**FLORIDA** -- Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) Dec. 9 underwent prostatic surgery at the Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital, and his office said the operation "was a routine one and completely successful."

**GEORGIA** -- Superior Court Judge Erwin Mitchell of Dalton Dec. 5 won the 7th District Democratic nomination for the vacancy in Congress created by the Nov. 10 death of Rep. Henderson L. Lanham (D). Mitchell, a segregationist, swept 12 of the district's 14 counties in the primary, while his two opponents, State Sen. Bobby Lee Cook and Superior Court Judge James T. Manning, took only their home counties.... The 7th District's Republican Central Committee Dec. 6 nominated Howard L. Purdy of Bremen as their candidate for the Jan. 8 special election.... In Atlanta, Mayor William B. Hartsfield (D) Dec. 5 was elected to his sixth term, defeating Lester Maddox, an Independent candidate, by a vote of 41,300 - 23,987.

**MARYLAND** -- Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) Dec. 5 indicated he would be a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1960, said he already had received overtures to run. McKeldin said he thought Vice President Richard M. Nixon would be the Presidential candidate, added that "I'm 57 now and 1960 will be my last time to run for high office or I'll be out." McKeldin's second term as Governor expires in 1958. He previously said he would not run for the Senate if Sen. J. Glenn Beall sought reelection, and that he believed Beall would run. (Weekly Report, p. 1296)

**MISSOURI** -- Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) Dec. 4 suffered what doctors termed "a mild cerebral spasm" during a Senate subcommittee hearing in New York on juvenile delinquency. His office Dec. 6 said Hennings was "recovering rapidly from the fatigue which brought on his illness."...Rep. George H. Christopher (D) Dec. 6 was reported to have "made an excellent recovery" from the Nov. 20 amputation of his right leg, necessitated by impaired circulation.

**NEW YORK** -- The City Council Dec. 5 approved, by a 20-1 vote, a bill banning racial or religious discrimination in the rental or sale of private housing in New York City. The measure, which had bipartisan political support, applies to cooperatives, apartment houses of three or more units and developments of 10 or more one- and two-family houses. A spokesman for the Real Estate Board of New York, which opposed the bill, said there would be a court appeal.

# Congressional Quiz

## OLDSTERS IN CONGRESS

Which Members of Congress have been there the longest and what benefits do they derive from their long service? Test your knowledge of this subject with the following quiz. Try for 4 correct answers.

1. Q--True or false: The oldest Member of Congress also has been there the longest.

A--False. Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), who is 80, recently set the record for the longest continuous service in Congress. He outdistanced a mark of 45 years and 8 months. The oldest Member of Congress is Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), 90, who is nearing his 20th year of service.

2. Q--When he completes his 46th year in Congress Feb. 19, Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) will hold the record for longest total service in both chambers. On that day he will pass the mark made by: (a) Huey P. Long; (b) Joseph G. (Uncle Joe) Cannon; (c) John Quincy Adams?

A--(b). Cannon (R Ill.) served from 1873-1923.

3. Q--Fifteen Members of the 85th Congress have served more than 30 years. Is any one of them a woman?

A--Yes. Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) has served 32½ years. She was elected to Congress in 1925 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband.

4. Q--What Member with more than 30 years of service was an All-American football player and amateur heavyweight wrestling champion of the United States?

A--Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), who has served 38 years and 10 months. Reed, 82, is senior House Republican and the ranking GOP member of the Ways and Means Committee.

5. Q--True or false: Length of Congressional service, or seniority, is the deciding factor in choosing committee members and chairmen.

A--True. Rigid but unwritten rules of Congress give major weight in committee assignments to length of continuous service. Committee chairmanships, although formally filled by vote of the House or Senate, go automatically to the majority Member with the longest continuous service on a committee.

6. Q--Have both the House Speaker and the House Minority Leader had more than 30 years of Congressional service?

A--Yes. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) has 43 years and 10 months of continuous service; House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) has served 32 years and 6 months.

*Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.*



**Labor Legislation** Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell outlined to the AFL-CIO Convention administration proposals for labor legislation in 1958, most of them designed to guard against corruption in unions. Mitchell promised the convention the Administration would oppose any moves to pass a national right-to-work law or to put unions under the antitrust laws. After hearing Mitchell, the convention delegates went about the business of cleaning house. By heavy margins they expelled the Teamsters Union and others charged with corrupt practices. (Page 1304, 1307)

## To NATO

President Eisenhower flew to Paris and the meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization heads of state after an examination by six doctors found his "general condition was excellent." The doctors said the President still had a slight difficulty in speaking that could be detected by trained observers. A day before his examination, President Eisenhower was described by his assistant, Sherman Adams, as "a man who looks strong -- acts strong -- and a man who is strong.... His mind is keen, alert, vigorous.... In short, the President is back in the saddle. His grip on the reins is tight and sure." (Page 1299, 1302)

## Delegation of Powers

Attorney General William P. Rogers told his first news conference that "in the long run we must have a constitutional amendment" to clarify the problems of Presidential disability and the possible delegation of Presidential powers. Rogers said he completely agreed with the position taken by his predecessor, Herbert Brownell Jr. Assistant to the President Sherman Adams, in a speech the same day, also called on Congress to approve the Presidential disability plan proposed by the Administration in 1957. "Congress must face up to the facts," Adams said. "In a time of emergency we might not have a President with the extraordinary ability that President Eisenhower has to bounce back." (Page 1302, 1303)

## Counter-Offensive

Increased foreign aid, trade and information programs were necessary to counter a non-military "offensive" by Russia, Vice President Richard M. Nixon told a convention of the National Assn. of Manufacturers. Nixon said that despite all the money needed to counter the Russians in military and non-military items, "the prospects are good that the Administration will be able to submit its fourth balanced budget in a row next January." (Page 1300)

## Capitol Hill's Old -Timers

The only Member of Congress who has served on Capitol Hill ever since his state was admitted to the Union is quietly setting new records. The lawmaker is Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.); his records are for length of Congressional service. Hayden last Oct. 21 set the record for longest continuous service in both House and Senate by outdistancing the 45-year 8-month mark set by the late Illinois Rep. Adolph J. Sabath in 1952. On Feb. 19, Hayden will complete his 46th consecutive year in Congress, and that will give him the record for longest total service in Congress. (Page 1308)

## Reciprocal Trade

The Administration unveiled its proposals for extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, sure to be among the most hotly debated issues of 1958. The State and Commerce Departments said the President wanted a five-year extension of the law plus authority to reduce tariffs by as much as 25 percent. He also wants permission to raise duties up to 50 percent above the rate in effect in 1934 in cases where imports threaten to injure domestic industries. (Page 1303)

## Union Violence

Tales of union threats and violence were related by witness after witness before a Senate committee investigating "goon squad" tactics in the South. A Committee investigator linked Teamsters and Barbers locals in Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., to 173 acts of violence since 1953 in five southern states. A trucking firm president testified he asked an employee to drop assault charges on request of the Teamsters' president-elect, James R. Hoffa. Union officials invoked the Fifth Amendment. (Page 1309)